

LIBRARY

KIRKBYMOORSIDE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE
RURAL DISTRICT
OF
KIRKBYMOORSIDE,
FOR THE
Year ending 31st Dec., 1937.

Horsley & Dawson, Printers & Stationers, Kirkbymoorside.

To The Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary circumstances and Administration of the District, together with the vital statistics for the year 1937, in accordance with the Minister of Health's circular.

The Report is arranged in six sections, and the information is more or less limited to a record of alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health (Part-time Officer).
- (b) The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. L. Stuart, B.A., M.B., Ch. B. (T.C.D.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and Hy. (Lond.).
- (c) The District Medical Officer and Vaccination Officer, Dr. I. R. G. Galloway, (Part-time Officer).
- (d) The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, C.R.S.I. (Whole-time Officer).
- (e) The Analysts, Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, County Analysts, Leeds.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Kirbymoorside Rural District, 46,111 acres.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population for the mid-year 1937 is 4,850.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1937 according to Rate books 1,367.

Rateable value £1,382.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £56/5/0.

Social Conditions.

The inhabitants are mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits and the various trades connected with that industry.

At Kirbymoorside there is a factory for the manufacture of gliding planes and agricultural implements. There is also an iron foundry, artificial manure works, and a public laundry.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Total	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	68	39	29
Illegitimate	5	1	4
	73	40	33

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 15.05.

Still Births.

	Total	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	6	4	2

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 75.8.

Deaths.

Total.	Male.	Female.
67	35	32

The Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 13.8.

Death from Puerperal Causes: Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	95.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	102.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil
Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	6
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Infantile Mortality.

Seven children died during the year under one year of age, five being males and two females. They were all legitimate children.

Deaths.

Sixty-seven deaths were registered from all causes, thirty-five being males and thirty-two females.

Six cases were due to cancer or malignant disease as compared with seven during 1936 and eleven during 1935.

Eighteen persons died from heart disease and five from other diseases of the circulatory system.

A list of the various causes of death appears at the end of the report.

An outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the Orthopaedic Hospital, 12 cases being reported.

I am glad to record that sickness incidence was low and the general health of the inhabitants was good. There were no special noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity in the area, nor were there any conditions of occupation or environment prejudicial to health.

Unemployment.

There appeared to be very little unemployment during 1937. The definite shortage of Agricultural labour, so noticeable during 1936, became more acute.

I am glad to say that the general improvement in the standard of living of the working classes continues.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There were no developments or changes during the year in connection with the laboratory facilities, ambulance services, nursing in the homes, clinics and treatment centres and hospitals, both public and voluntary. These services were found to be quite satisfactory.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) Water.

Kirbymoorside.

The new service Reservoir in Woodhead Field Lane, of 500,000 gallons capacity, has been completed and brought into use. Notwithstanding the fact that it holds a fourteen days reserve supply and functions normally, it has not provided the town with an even, regular and adequate supply to consumers in some sections.

The Council has given and is giving their most serious consideration to this question and schemes are being considered with a view to remedying this defect. They are fully conversant with the fact that the existing distributing mains, for the most part, are over 50 years old and were laid down to meet the needs of the community at that time. The Council are further aware of the condition of that portion of the system below the new Reservoir where the 6" main at Cockpit Hall becomes a 4" diameter for the remaining distance, in fact it is the old original 4" main.

It must be obvious that this mechanical irregularity will throttle the supply, and markedly so at the peak demand period of the day. However abundant the supply of water at the source may be, it is impossible to deliver it if the existing conducting mains are inadequate to convey the necessary load of water to meet the entire needs of the whole of the consumers.

The Council instructed their Engineers, Messrs. Fairbank & Son, to examine the whole of the distribution system below the new Reservoir and to make all necessary tests of the flow from the New Reservoir, the pressure in the various mains, and to submit a report on the cause of the lack of pressure experienced in the town and the unsatisfactory supply to houses in certain sections of the town. On November 8th, Messrs. Fairbank & Son issued their report.

The report gives a general description of the scheme and the methods adopted for working it. It also states the various tests directed to ascertain whether an excessive quantity of water was being used and whether the mains were obstructed. The report contains a statement of the requirements of the various trades and Milk farms, together with an estimate of the water consumed by the Orthopædic Hospital.

The Engineers estimate that the amount withdrawn due to wastage to be 6,600 gallons in four hours and since the draw would be continuous throughout the twenty-four hours, there is in their opinion a wastage of 41,000 gallons a day.

The report further states that the Engineers went over the line of mains in the town and were unable to find surface indications of leakage. They further state that this fact does not necessarily prove that no leakage exists as the water may be running away unobserved through old drains, gravel or rock.

The report states that at no particular points were the engineers able to find any obstruction, except at valves which were partially closed. They did however, discover that the amount of pressure consumed by friction was exceedingly high.

The Engineers conclusions are:—they do not doubt in the least that the main cause of the lack of pressure in the town is excessive draw upon the mains caused by the heavy wastage, which, owing to the levels and situation, is seriously increased by the necessity of closing down valves to keep up pressure.

They are of the opinion that if the excessive consumption due to wastage could be reduced, there would be a good supply and adequate pressure for all consumers and that the practice of closing down valves could be discontinued. They recommend that an investigation be undertaken to localise and stop this wastage and they suggest methods for carrying out that investigation.

The Council have further considered and are still considering methods of conveying larger volumes of water to the distributive system.

1st—The laying of an independent 3" pipe from the termination of the 6" main near Cockpit Hall to Low Park Farm and across country to connect with the existing 2" main in Swineherd lane which would adequately supply the houses where the shortage of water is most acute.

2nd—The alternative method is to replace the old original 4" main from Cockpit Hall down past the old Castle reservoir to Castlegate with a 6" main.

Either scheme would enable a much larger volume of water to be delivered to the town.

The Springs.

Mr. Leek, the water Manager, reported on September 29th, that the total flow on September 14th, from all the springs was 71,000 gallons per day, the lowest recorded flow since 1921. The normal daily flow is in the region of 144,000 gallons.

Edstone.

The Council considered and approved a scheme to improve the supply at Edstone by erecting a storage tank at Edstone of 500 gallons capacity, it would fill during each night and provide a reserve for daily consumption.

Hutton-le-Hole.

The village supply has been augmented by tapping an additional spring yielding 534 gallons per day at its lowest flow. The supply now meets the present needs of the village.

Lastingham, Spaunton and Appleton-le-Moors.

Application was made to the Minister of Health for consent to borrow £620 for works for an additional water supply for these Parishes. On August 20th, 1937, A. Norman Gardiner, Esq., M.I.C.E., held an Inquiry into the subject matter of the application. Three additional springs on Spaunton Moor have been incorporated and the work has now been completed.

East and West Ness with Muscoats.

These Hamlets and farms with a total population of 109 persons are still without a water supply. The various suggested schemes have constantly been under consideration by the Council. They have not yet arrived at any definite decision.

Farndale—Low Mill.

A satisfactory scheme has been considered and will be submitted to the Ministry of Health. The supply is from a spring in Fairweather Wood.

The water has been examined by the Analyst, his report states that the condition and quality of the water is excellent for drinking and all domestic purposes. The water is soft and of slightly acid reaction. It is a plumbo-solvent water therefore lead piping must not be used. The scheme is to cost £369 and application has been made to the Ministry for sanction to borrow this sum to carry out the work.

The waters from the various supplies have been examined during the year by the Analyst and have invariably been found to be perfectly good, wholesome and free from germs.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage.

At Gillamoor the open sewer at the side of the Gillamoor Road has been piped in and drained to a septic tank. The old nuisance associated with the open sewer has now been abated.

There were no further extensions of Sewers during the year with the exception of sewers to connect newly erected houses.

Kirkbymoorside Sewage Farm at Kirby Mills.

The new farm constructed by and under the supervision of Captain Reginald Frank, M.Int.C.E., M.I.Mech. E., is now in operation and is working satisfactorily. A sludge bed has been incorporated during the year.

2. Rivers and Streams.

There is no serious pollution of rivers or streams in the area.

I again regret to have to report that the habit of dumping rubbish in some of the streams in the district still persists. This is particularly noticeable at Kirby Mills. I trust that the Council will take a firm action in this matter and prevent the continuance of this thoughtless, dangerous and unsightly practice.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

During the year six conversions from earth to water closets have been effected. Some privy-closets still persist at Kirkbymoorside. There is now no reason why these sources of danger should not be abolished. In a built in area like the town of Kirkbymoorside they are always a menace to the public health and to permit them to exist is a disgrace. Action by the Council can be taken under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, compulsory to convert the existing closets to the water-carriage system. The Council may bear half the cost involved.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

A scheme was prepared to collect the refuse of eight parishes. It was postponed for further consideration and additional details as to the present disposal of refuse, &c.

I have on several occasions drawn the Council's attention to the importance of efficient public cleansing.

Today many people, especially the working classes, obtain much of their food packed in tins or bottles, which is responsible for the large accumulation of this dangerous type of domestic refuse.

In the interest of the public health it is essential that this refuse shall on no account be allowed to

accumulate and become a menace to health, and a breeding place for the common House-fly, at all times a dangerous disease carrier. A complete scheme of scavenging and disposal by the Sanitary Authority is the only satisfactory method of preventing accumulations. Many householders do not take pains or make any effort to dispose of their refuse in a seemly way, whilst others dispose of it as best they can by dumping it in the stream, on waste ground or other convenient sites making not only insanitary heaps of decaying matter unsightly tins and broken crockery, but providing breeding grounds for rats, flies, vermin and dangerous disease germs besides defacing the beauty of the country side. Moreover it must be realised that many householders—however good their intentions may be—have no means or facilities by which they can dispose of their refuse.

The responsibilities for refuse disposal should not be entrusted to voluntary effort. The introduction of a complete scheme of scavenging and refuse disposal would be an immense advantage, not only in the interest of the public health and the prevention of disease, but in the general comfort and amenity of village and country life.

The Council being the sanitary authority has powers under Section 45 Rural District Council (Urban Powers) Order 1931, to provide a complete scheme of scavenging and refuse disposal. Such scheme should consist of:—

1. Provision of receptacles for deposit of rubbish.
2. Regular systematic collection of refuse.
3. Efficient disposal by controlled and scientific tipping.

The cost of administering a cleansing scheme can be charged to the general expenses account over the whole district. Public cleansing is the only satisfactory method and is much less expensive than when attempted individually.

Today every effort must be made in the Prevention of Disease which is far preferable to curing it. Get the nation fit and keep it fit. It must not be overlooked that money used in the protection of health is a gilt edged investment.

(iii) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

Statement made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 19 (15) of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc., by the Sanitary Inspector.

Total number of Inspections 680

Total number of Visits 746

Nine Houses were disinfected following infectious diseases.

(iv.) **Shops.**

Several inspections have been made under the Shops Act of 1934.

(v) **Smoke Abatement.**

No action taken.

The Council have not adopted the section under the Public Health Act empowering them to control smoke nuisance.

(vi.) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the area.

(vii.) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

No action was necessary.

4. **Schools.**

The Sanitary conditions and water supply of the Public Elementary Schools have been found satisfactory.

The Head teachers exercise the greatest care in detecting signs of infectious or contagious disease or the presence of symptoms of sickness affecting their pupils. They promptly report these cases to me as they also do the absence of children from school through sickness. These notifications are of the utmost value in assisting in the prevention of the spread of the disease.

School Closure.

The following schools were closed during the year:

Hutton, January 20th to 29th, Influenza.

Nunnington, „ 20th to 29th, do.

Nawton, „ 22nd to Feb. 2nd. do.

Salton „ 25th to 29th, do.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTE.

Public Lavatory Accommodation.

Under Section 39 of the Rural District Council's (Urban Power) Order, 1931, the Council is empowered to provide and maintain a Public Lavatory in a proper and convenient situation.

During 1935 the Council decided to build a Public Lavatory. They experienced some difficulty in procuring a suitable site and nothing further has been done. The necessity for Lavatory conveniences in the town of Kirkbymoorside is obvious. Decency and Public Cleanliness demand such provision.

Part iii Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 is now in force in the Rural District, which empowers the Council to construct a Lavatory under the street. This order enables them to utilize the most convenient site under the Pump Hill in the Market Place. Additional Excavations would provide adequate space to accommodate Lavatories for both men and women. The work should be taken in hand without delay.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

General Conditions.

During the year 8 houses were erected; 6 were built by the Rural District Council and 2 were built privately, all of which are occupied. The Council have now a total of 28 houses. Six other cottages are almost completed.

An additional 27 houses are to be built at Kirkbymoorside and six at Nawton during 1938.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected
for housing defects (under Public Health
or Housing Acts) | 65 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for purpose | 80 |

- (2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 40
- (b) Number of inspections made for purpose 90
- (3) Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 15

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 13

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- (1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2
- (2) Number of Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners 1
- (b) By local authority in default of owners nil
- (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
- (1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 12
- (2) Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—
- (a) By owners 11
- (b) By local authority in default of owners nil
- (C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
- (1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made 5

- (2) Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 4
- (D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil

4. **Housing Act, 1936—Part iv—Overcrowding.**

92 houses have been measured to ascertain the number of persons permitted to sleep in the houses, for insertion in the rent books.

Defects have been made good in 6 instances.

- (a) Number of Dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year 7
 Number of families dwelling therein 7
 Number of persons 26
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year nil
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved 6
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 41
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding nil
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**

There are 172 registered milk producers in the area. 130 inspections were made under the Milk and

Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

Samples of Milk were taken from time to time for bacteriological content, and also for the Minit test for dirt. In two cases the milk was proved dirty. The Farmers were interviewed and further samples were taken when the milk was found to be clean. On the whole the milk supply has been found wholesome.

The dairies, cowhouses, premises, together with utensils were found clean and fairly satisfactory.

General improvement is noticeable in the handling of milk. It must not be overlooked that most of the dirt in milk is collected during the necessary handling. At all times the greatest cleanliness and care must be exercised, both in method and person, during all the processes of collecting, handling and delivering of milk.

It is to be deplored that since the Milk Marketing Board came into existence, many people living in the villages are quite unable to obtain fresh milk and have to resort to tinned and processed milk as substitutes. The Doctors are finding it increasingly difficult to procure fresh milk for their patients, as milk producers are not permitted to retail milk except under licence.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

Inspection of Meat and other foods are systematically made by the Sanitary Inspector to whom notice of slaughter is sent.

There is no abattoir or public slaughterhouse in the area. There are 14 licensed slaughterhouses. These premises together with the butchers' shops, stalls and meat carts are regularly inspected and kept under constant observation by the Sanitary Inspector. They were invariably found to be well kept, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water.

Post-mortem inspections are made of meat before and on retail sale, it has invariably been found to be well fed and wholesome. The animals are locally fed, Chilled meat is never sold or exposed for sale in the area.

No Meat Marketing Scheme under Part iii of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force.

The bakehouses, fried fish shops, food stalls and food vehicles were inspected and kept under observation. They were invariably found to be clean and well kept, and the food wholesome.

(c) **Adulteration, &c.**

No action has been necessary under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1938, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

No examinations were made during the year. When necessary the examinations are carried out by the County Analysts at Leeds. Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by Messrs. Evans & Son, Lescher & Webb, at their laboratories at Runcorn.

(e) **Nutrition.**

Propaganda as to food values is continued in the area by:—

- (1) The exhibition of illustrated posters.
- (2) The agency of day schools.
- (3) The District Nursing Associations, Red Cross Nursing Detachments, and the Women's Institutes.

In several of the day schools milk rations continue to be served daily.

There is no evidence of malnutrition amongst the children in the area. Too much tinned and processed food is used. The poorer classes should be encouraged to buy the more nutritious foods which they can do to better advantage.

Clean Food.

It is not perhaps generally known that the Common House-Fly (*Musca domestica*) is a dangerous creature and always a menace to health. Every effort should be made to reduce its numbers and exclude as far as

possible its entrance to dwelling houses and particularly the pantries, dairies, kitchens and food storehouses.

Much can be done by abolishing their breeding places (earth closets, middens, manure heaps, old meat tins and food containers).

It is a fact that faeces, especially human excreta, if left exposed has a strong attraction for House Flies which are also attracted by food stuffs such as Milk, Bread and Jam. They freely fly from the one to the other, depositing on the food living germs and eggs. Germs are swallowed and pass through the House Fly often unaltered. The liquid excrement of the insect containing the unaffected germs and eggs is constantly voided whilst the fly is feeding.

The House Fly has a habit of constantly vomiting, employing the vomit to liquify solid foods such as bread, cheese and sugar. Disease germs can again be deposited in this way on food. It has been estimated that a fly with access to food produces between fifteen to thirty deposits of faeces and vomits in twenty-four hours.

Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, are amongst the diseases which can be fly-borne.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Twenty-four cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, compared with 39 in 1936, and 25 during 1935.

Five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. No deaths. The disease was of a mild type. Cases are sent to Isolation Hospital where satisfactory isolation was impossible or inadvisable in the patient's own home.

Twelve cases of Diphtheria were reported, from the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital. The first case in January, six cases during August, four cases during October and one case in December. No deaths.

All the children and nurses were swabbed. The source of the infection was traced to a carrier who did not himself develop the disease.

Full use has been made of the facilities provided for the bacteriological examinations of throat swabs, as were also of the Schick and Dick tests. Liberal supplies of scarlet fever anti-streptococcal vaccine were supplied and used for immunisation and prophylaxis, as also was anti-diphtheria serum.

Measles serum was administered for Attenuation and prophylaxis, whooping cough vaccine was administered with the object of curtailing the disease with some success.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1937.

Disease.	Total No. cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	5	5	nil
Diphtheria	12	—	nil
Enteric Fever	1	1	nil
Pneumonia	5	—	4
Erysipelas	1	—	nil

Age Periods.

Disease.	under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	over 45 65
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	2	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2 1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Cancer.

Six deaths from cancer were registered during the year, 4 being males and 2 females, being one less than in the previous year and five less than in 1935.

It cannot be too often repeated and stressed that cancer can usually be cured in its early stages. No infallible cure has yet been discovered for a malignant growth when it has become firmly established in the system. It is for this reason that even the smallest growths or lumps should be at once examined by the patient's doctor. It is equally important that sufferers from any persistent internal disturbance (however slight it may be in character) which is unresponsive to

the usual treatment for its supposed cause, should be regarded as a very good reason for seeking early medical advice and submission to a thorough examination.

Prevention of Blindnes.

No action was necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary.

Primary Notifications and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases		Non-Respiratory		Deaths.		Non-Respiratory	
	Respiratory	*			Respiratory			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cause of death.	Male.	Female.	Total
All Causes	35	32	67
Influenza	1	2	3
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Other Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Cancer	4	2	6
Digestive Diseases	1	—	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	—	3
Conditions dependent upon			
premature birth	3	2	5
Senility	2	1	3
Diabetes	1	—	1
Other defined diseases	4	1	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	4	6
Heart Disease	8	10	18
Other diseases of the			
Circulatory System	4	1	5
Bronchitis	—	2	2
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1	—	1
Appendicitis	—	2	2

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration of the Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	No. of written notices.	Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	32	nil	nil
Workshops	40	nil	nil
Workplaces other than outworkers' premises	10	nil	nil
	82	nil	nil

2. Defects found in the Factories, Workshops and
- (1) Nuisances under Public Health Act two
- (2) Offences under the factory and Workshop Act nil

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces have been periodically visited and kept under observation. They have invariably been found to be well lime-washed and clean with the exception of two blacksmith shops which required lime-washing. Notices were served and the work carried out.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the kind assistance and courtesy extended to me by my professional neighbours in the carrying out of my duties.

In conclusion allow me to thank the Officers of the Council for their valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. WALSH TETLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

June 26th, 1938.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

MILK

OFFICIAL DESIGNATIONS.

MILK designated as PASTEURISED, TUBERCULIN TESTED, or ACCREDITED, means MILK complying with the following conditions :—

PASTEURISED MILK has been heated at 145° Fahr, for 30 minutes to destroy any disease germs.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK comes from the cows that have passed the tuberculin test for freedom from tuberculosis.

Tuberculin Tested is Tuberculin Tested Milk which is also Milk (Pasteurised) Pasteurised.

Tuberculin Tested is Tuberculin Tested Milk which is bottled Milk (Certified) on the farm.

ACCREDITED MILK comes from cows that have passed a veterinary inspection, but not a test for tuberculosis.

All these Milks are periodically tested for cleanliness. They can only be sold under licence from a local authority....

Milk may be sold without a special Designation, but the Designations shown above are the only ones that are officially recognised.
